

# ST. LOUISANS EXPRESS SORROW AT PRESIDENT'S DEATH—MEMORIAL SERVICE PLANS

## EULOGIES ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE PRESIDENT.

Prominent St. Louisans Describe in Eloquent Words the Moral Physical and Intellectual Nobility of the Chief Magistrate—His Influence as Citizen, Soldier, Statesman and President.

### LITTLE FEAR OF FINANCIAL DEPRESSION FELT BY BANKERS.

The announcement of the death of President McKinley came as a severe and painful shock to citizens of St. Louis of every walk and class in life. While the latest news from the President's bedside, as contained in yesterday's early official bulletin, was such as to cause grave apprehension, yet such was the abiding faith and hope in the hearts of the people that their fervent prayers for his recovery would prevail that the blow, when it fell, was the more severe.

The news spread throughout the city with the proverbial rapidity of evil intelligence, and within an hour every home in the city was the scene of mourning. On the streets, in the hotels, clubs, theaters and corridors men congregated in little quiet groups and gravely discussed the calamity which had befallen them. Everywhere expressions of the most poignant sorrow were heard, with eulogies on the qualities of the martyred President.

Below will be found expressions of a number of St. Louis' most prominent citizens who were seen last night by The Republic:

#### W. H. LEE.

W. H. Lee, president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, said: "Mr. McKinley was one of the ablest, most beloved and best-equipped Presidents we have ever had; a sincere patriot and a thorough American. His death makes a martyr of him, and it is a reproach upon his country for having so long tolerated in its midst the existence of the horrible creatures causing his murder. It may be that we shall have learned one lesson, viz: That riot and murder may be caused by incendiary newspapers just as effectively as by other criminals."

Asked as to his opinion of the probability of any financial depression resulting from the President's death, he said: "I anticipate no financial disturbances resulting from McKinley's death, other than purely temporary, and that not of a marked degree. The country, due in great part to his magnificent efforts, is now in a position to withstand the shock, which would have been most disastrous a few years ago."

#### CHARLES PARSONS.

Charles Parsons, president of the State National Bank, said: "I think President McKinley was one of the most estimable men who ever occupied the presidential chair. He showed great wisdom and good judgment in all his course as President. He was governed by such circumstances as arose from time to time, being ready to adapt his action to such changed conditions."

"He did nothing at any time to cause apprehension to business men. They have always thought he would never sacrifice them or the country's interests to any sudden emotion or passion, but that his movements would be characterized by prudence and care."

"His loss is a public calamity. He is mourned by more men than any President who ever lived. His name as a leader of men and a patriot will go down with those of Washington and Lincoln to posterity, to be honored by all future generations. Public sorrow at his loss is almost universal, the only exception to this sorrow being from the miserable persons who are conspirators against all government. There ought to be no hesitation on the part of all his countrymen and the National Government in passing such laws as shall drive these persons from this beloved country."

#### J. C. VAN BLARCOM.

J. C. Van Blarcom, vice president of the National Bank of Commerce, said: "I am glad to give my opinion of President McKinley, because I can say nothing but good of him and his work. Mr. McKinley was a type of the highest product of American institutions, and his good work will live a long time. His influence on the Government is felt at every fire, for the beautiful home life of the President appeals to the heart of every mother and wife."

"His example was for good in all commercial circles because of his high standards. In the political world his influence was always on the side of high morals, and he showed himself an adept at harmonizing without sacrifice of principles. He was a broad, liberal statesman and an educated and thoroughly disciplined party leader. His whole life was such that he invariably approached the consideration of all subjects from the highest standard of right and good morals."

"I believe he has made such an impression on his country and its people as will last for their good after the real source will have been lost sight of. His place in the affections of the people is so well demonstrated that no words of mine can add anything to emphasize it."

#### H. A. FORMAN.

H. A. Forman, vice president of the Fourth National Bank, said:

"The President's death is a calamity to the business world. There never was a man in his position who was so much interested in the stability of affairs than did McKinley. Confidence in him among business men was universal."

"I believe that he was the purest man that ever occupied the presidential chair. Sorrow for his death is felt by every true citizen."

#### WILLIAM H. THOMSON.

William H. Thomson, cashier of the Boston Bank, said: "I personally knew Mr. McKinley very well, and as a friend I esteemed him highly. As President of the United States I think he was as good as any we ever had, excepting only Grover Cleveland."

#### JOHN D. FILLEY.

John D. Filley, secretary of the St. Louis Trust Company, said: "I was a great admirer of the President as a man, as President and as a statesman."

"I do not look for any evil consequences, on the whole, in the business world from his death. He helped to make the country too prosperous for it to be affected."

#### GEORGE A. BAKER.

George A. Baker, president of the Continental National Bank, said: "I think the President showed a wonderful ability as chief of the nation. He inspired confidence and commanded respect. He was of the higher order of statesmen, and he was an exemplary Christian gentleman, whose home life was one of the purest and sweetest in history. His moral character was above reproach. His loss is a calamity to his party, to his country, to the world, to his nation in general, and to the cause of the United States as a very sound basis."

#### G. W. GALBREATH.

G. W. Galbreath, cashier of the Third National Bank, said: "McKinley was one of the greatest men

who ever lived. Sorrow is universal. One of the best Presidents the country ever had: his loss is a calamity."

However, I do not think the business world will feel any great depression, as the country is prosperous and conditions too stable."

#### JOSEPH FRANKLIN.

Joseph Franklin, vice president and general manager of Barr's, said: "While I did not know Mr. McKinley personally, I had the highest regard for him, and I am deeply sorry that this tragedy occurred. In such a matter as this everybody cannot but express their sincere regret. As to anarchy, I think there should be some action taken to suppress it, and whenever anarchists are found, they should be prosecuted."

#### DAN C. NUGENT.

Dan C. Nugent of B. Nugent & Bro., said: "My estimation of Mr. McKinley was very high. His character was high and noble, and his loss is a national calamity. His life was one to be admired by the youth of America. I should like very much to regulate matters so that such a deplorable occurrence as this could be prevented in the future. Just how that could be accomplished I am not clear upon at present, but it should have the attention of all thinking citizens."

#### JOSEPH L. HORNBY.

Joseph L. Hornby, President of the City Council, said:

"Mr. McKinley's personal character was exceptionally high, and his life was very admirable. I believe that this sad occurrence will result in legislation, both Federal and State, to restrain or suppress anarchy and anarchism."

#### F. LOUIS SOLDAN.

F. Louis Soldan, Superintendent of Schools, said: "Mr. McKinley's death is felt as a bereavement by the whole country. All sections of the country, all ranks of society, the young and the old alike, share in the affliction and feel the grief. The universal sorrow is a measure of his worth."

"In the course of a brief official life, untiringly ended, he has won thoroughly the universal good will of the nation, regardless of political creeds. In war and peace he served his country with unselfish devotion and leaves a bright record as a soldier, a citizen and a man."

#### ALBERT L. BERRY.

Albert L. Berry, once president of the City Federation, and a prominent business man, said:

"President William McKinley represented the perfection of our American manhood. Physically, intellectually, and morally, his life had been stimulating, broadening and elevating in its effect. Every fiber of his character was vibrant with virtue, kindness and nobility."

"He knew the kingdom of self-control, he was the master of the man. Whatever a nation or a man may produce in the arts, sciences or inventions, or learning in any of its forms, the production of a manly Christian character is the highest of the world's attainments."

"The world admired William McKinley as a statesman, they respected and venerated him as the President of the United States, they loved him as a man—a man who had attained such a height in human possibilities that he influenced other men's lives and helped to reach them to the heights of his mold. His life will continue to vitalize and inspire the lives of men as long as true greatness means true manhood."

"The shooting at Buffalo shows that the President spoke for the nation and not for himself. He had the utmost confidence in his fellow-man and would not believe that such an attack could occur in a country of the character of the one he ruled. In this he was mistaken. The lesson we have learned is a severe one and we should act immediately. Our laws should be so amended as to leave no room in the United States for anarchy. The immigration laws should be amended so as to keep out more from coming here, those that are here now should be dealt with in a vigorous manner. Their organization should be destroyed and police espionage over them should be made more stringent than ever before."

Senator Matthews intimated that he would introduce at the next session of the Legislature to deal with the problem in Missouri.

#### CHIEF OF POLICE KIELY.

When Chief of Police Kiely received the news of the President's death he at once issued an order to lower all the flags on the police station to half-mast and to drap the stations in mourning. To a reporter he said:

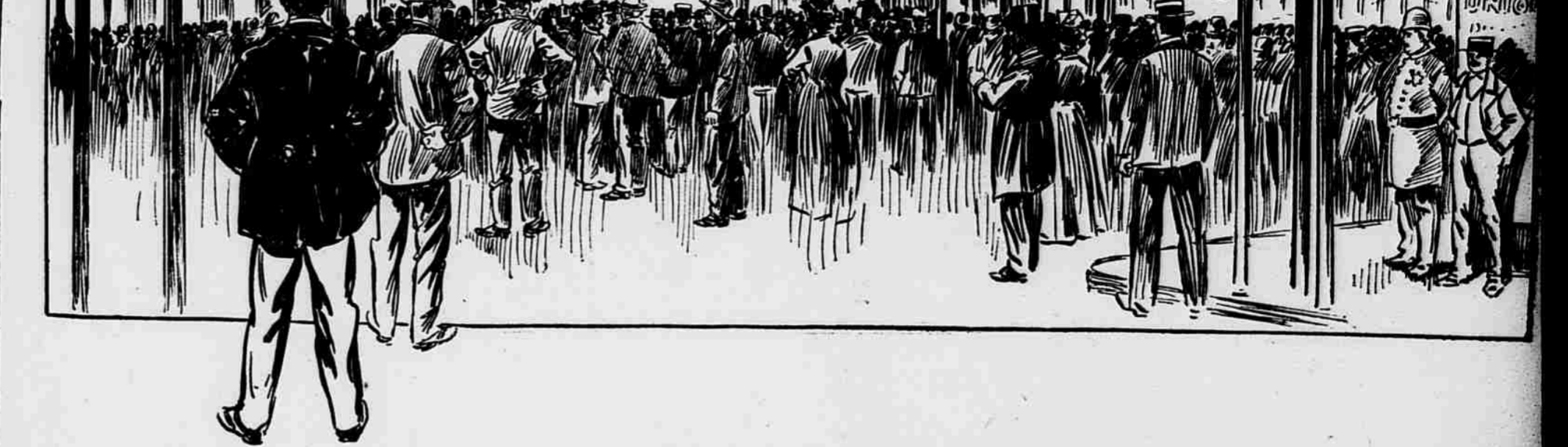
"I am indeed sorry to hear it, but I feel from the first that he could not survive the wounds he received. He was one of the greatest calamities in the history of the country. It was a foul deed, committed by a cowardly hand."

"Mr. McKinley was a great man and a great President. His administration was not an easy one; there were many grave problems to confront, and he guided the country through the crisis with a master hand."

"I hope his death will remind the country that it is high time to destroy anarchy and rid the nation of anarchists. It is to be hoped that the next session of Congress will enact laws driving them from the land and preventing others from coming. I should think it proper to adopt laws making it a crime to participate in anarchist meetings. An anarchist is more contemptible than a thief. He should be given a speedy trial and put to death. If there was a plot, I hope all those who were implicated in it will be caught and brought to justice, not only to avenge the murder of the President of the United States, but to deter others."

#### CHIEF OF DETECTIVES DEMOND.

"It is a blot on our country's history," said Chief of Detectives Demond last night.



CROWD IN FRONT OF THE REPUBLIC BULLETIN BOARD WATCHING THE NEWS FROM BUFFALO OF THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION.

## MEMBERS OF ST. LOUIS BAR ON THE PRESIDENT'S DEATH.

President McKinley's Life Reviewed by Prominent Members of the Profession—Honorable Charles P. Johnson, Judge Thomas B. Harvey and Ex-Governor Stone on the Nation's Great Loss.

### THEY AGREE THAT ANARCHY MUST BE STAMPED OUT BY LAW.

Among St. Louis lawyers universal regret was expressed at the death of the President. Many of them were personally acquainted with him, and all of them, regardless of political affiliations, watched with sorrow and interest the bulletins announcing his precarious condition.

In the opinion of former Lieutenant Governor Charles P. Johnson, President McKinley was one of the best, if not the best, executive officers the United States ever had. He explained that he had been confronted with many questions which had grown out of the rapid expansion and development of the Republic. In all of these questions it was generally considered that he maintained conservative views, whether in accordance with the opinion of others or not.

"He succeeded wonderfully," said Governor Johnson, "and allayed all suspicions and bitter feelings resultant from the last campaign. Even those who are partisan admire McKinley for his ability to unite the elements of the statesman with those of the social reformer. He was a man with all those with whom he came in contact."

"The question of anarchy and its suppression is a delicate subject. It is certain that drastic measures should be used to stem the tide of the disregard of law. We should educate our people to have more regard for law. Those who come to the United States having better feelings against the Governments of Europe have no reason to have such feeling against this country, and should not be allowed such latitude."

"How to suppress the evil of anarchy as advocated by these people, the tenor of whose teachings is naturally seditious and savor of treason, should be taken up at the next session of Congress, the subject being thoroughly discussed, and the ablest lawyers in Congress should endeavor to formulate in legislation some plan to remedy the rapidly increasing evil, the effects of which have such a terrible illustration in the attempted assassination of President McKinley."

Judge Thomas P. Harvey, in answer to a query as to how to repress anarchy, Judge Thomas P. Harvey said: "That is a hard question. Anarchists advocate a social idea of Government, rather, of the absence of government, which they claim to be most conducive to the happiness of the individual. They adopt the theory of Freedom, but in practice they are a direct expression of opposition to all Governments and to favor the abolishment of all laws."

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Judge John A. Talty, in speaking of President McKinley as a man, former Governor William J. Stone said that, although he was an individual, possessed of many engaging qualities, he was not a politician.

"In his political and official career," said Governor Stone, "I do not approve of many of the more important policies of the administration. I believe that the President was not a fit time to discuss matters of this kind. I speak only of the man, not of the President. He was a most worthy and honorable man. The assault upon him is to be regretted, no matter what standpoint considered. It was cowardly, cold-blooded and cruel. Considered as a public offense, the attempt to assassinate the President was an assault upon our institutions of government and our forms of civilization."

"I believe anarchy should be crushed out in this country. I would make the mere connection with an association of anarchists a felony, and I would make the effort to kill under the order of such association a capital offense. The immigration laws should be made as strict as possible, and every anarchist who can be found in the country not a citizen should be deported."

Judge W. W. Henderson of the Probate Court, when asked for an expression on the life and character of President McKinley, declined to make any statement.

H. C. GRENNER, Collector of Internal Revenue, said:

"I regard President McKinley as one of the greatest statesmen this country, or any other country, has produced."

"He was not only a great statesman, but one of the great leaders that arise now and then and stand out clearly in the forefront of advanced thought and progressive civilization. His administration will go down in history as an epoch-making era that brought a larger and more liberal construction to the Constitution of our country, and made it an assured fact that the ideas of liberty and self-government can be instilled into the minds of ten millions of benighted people."

"Mr. McKinley had that modesty and simplicity that mark the great mind. He was really a great commoner. In the strenuous times of war, when his hand was at the helm of affairs, he still kept in touch with the common people of this great nation."

"The bullet that struck President McKinley struck at the fundamental principles of liberty and the American government."

"Personally, the ability of the man showed itself in the administration of the department with which I am connected. It was brought to the highest pinnacle it has ever reached in point of financial results and economy of operation."

Charles H. Smith, Appraiser of Customs, said: "I have just returned from a trip through

## HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN ST. LOUIS

When the good citizens of St. Louis, who had watched the bulletin boards until long after midnight last night retired to their homes, they feared that the news of the President's death would be shouted in the streets by newsmen long before they arose for the next day's toil. They hoped against hope that good news would be received, but the late bulletins gave them little encouragement.

When the sad news was received at 1:25 a. m. only small parties of night workers were on the streets downtown to receive it. On all sides expressions of sorrow were uttered for the President, and sympathy for his stricken wife.

All day and night the usual gaiety of the public seemed to have changed to deep gloom. Persons went to theaters or summer gardens more to hear the news from Buffalo over the special telegraph wires than for the sake of entertainment, and the crowds on the cars going to and from the bulletin boards were all drenched in spirit.

Early yesterday afternoon, when it was learned that all hope for the President's recovery had been abandoned, pastors of local churches arranged prayers and services. Special meetings were held and prayers and offices designated to members of the congregation and clergy for the occasion.

The crowds about the bulletin boards at the different newspaper offices during the night completely filled the streets and sidewalks. No policemen were required to keep the throng in order. Every one was silent, or discussed the news presented in whispers. As the bulletins were posted those in the front rank communicated the tidings to those about them, and the usual pushing and surging to catch a glimpse of the placard was nowhere to be seen.

In front of every newspaper office were carriages containing prominent citizens and their families, who had driven downtown to learn the latest news. On the streets and sidewalks rich merchants and professional men rubbed elbows with laboring men, and even tramps. All class distinction appeared to be lost in the general interest which prevailed in the President.

Throughout the entire afternoon and evening the prevailing sentiment was bitter against anarchy. Nearly every one had a suggestion to make for the extermination of anarchy in America, and a special kind of punishment for which, he believed, should be inflicted upon Catholics.

Shortly before 10 o'clock a bulletin was posted which stated that President McKinley was gradually growing cold and that, in spite of his great will power, death was closing in upon him. This announcement was greeted with murmurs of sorrow and heartfelt sympathy for the dying President.

At all the leading clubs of the city arrangements were made with the telegraph companies to furnish bulletins on the President's condition. Before 9 o'clock members commenced to arrive and remained until early in the morning. The deepest sorrow was expressed. Many fraternal organizations held meetings and resolutions of sorrow were drafted.

Orders were issued early in the day to lower to half-mast all the flags on city buildings upon the announcement of the President's death. When the first report of the President's death came shortly after 5 o'clock, these orders were obeyed. Later, however, the flags were raised when the news could not be confirmed, and remained flying until the final news reached the city that the President was dead.

When the official report of the President's death arrived all the boats lying at anchor along the wharf dropped their colors to half-mast. They remained so for nearly an hour. When the report was denied and the flag was raised, a loud, heartfelt cheer rang out along the entire levee and was taken up and carried as far as Fourth street.

Special services on the death of the President will be held in the Episcopal churches of the city to-morrow, and the Catholic clergy of St. Louis is expected to pay tribute to the memory of the President in the morning services. No special order of services will be issued by either denomination.

The Reverend Allan K. Smith, in charge of Christ Church Cathedral, in the absence of Bishop Tuttle, and of Dean Carol M. Davis, will hold services in that church to-morrow. Prayers for the afflicted will be offered in the Catholic churches, and the sermon will be based upon the death of the President.

Special music will be rendered in the morning, and it is probable that the favorite hymn of the President, "Lead, Kindly Light," will be sung. Services at the other Episcopal churches will be at the discretion of the clergy.

Archbishop Kain stated yesterday that no special services for such an occasion existed in the Catholic ritual, and that he could, therefore, issue no general order for memorial services. Services, he said, would be held at the discretion of the majority of the churches, the arrangement of such services resting with the priests in charge.

Southwest Missouri and North Arkansas and it would be hard to find words to express the kindly feeling shown and inquiries made by the people in the towns and country through which I passed for the latest news of the President's condition, which only adds to the facts already known as to how close President McKinley stood to the people."

"I had the pleasure of the President's acquaintance some years, and watched him closely since the 1882 convention at Minneapolis. Since his inauguration, March 4, 1897, no one can say accurately, and kindly words of him, for every act of his was a day of leadership, but that on an occasion of general mourning, such as the present, the churches probably would be drained."

Religious services will be held at the St. Louis University and at St. Francis Xavier's Church, the bells of which institution will be tolled Sunday morning.

#### FRED W. BAUMHOFF.

Fred W. Baumhoff, Postmaster, said: "It is hard in the first sadness of the blow which has fallen on our people to consider carefully and without feeling the greatness and character of our dead President. But I am sure that McKinley was one of the greatest men of his country, always having them in mind in line with his upmost thoughts for the nation. He was a great President, both in time of peace and war, and his name will be revered forever in this grand country of ours."

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## OFFICIALS AT FEDERAL BUILDING VOICE THEIR SORROW

Among the Federal officials at the Custom-house the news of the death of the President created the profoundest sorrow. Many of the officials had had a personal acquaintance with the chief magistrate, and his death was mourned as sincerely as though he were a member of their own family.

Amos M. Thayer, United States Circuit Judge, said:

"President McKinley was a man of genial temperament, high character, fine impulses and great natural ability. He will occupy a conspicuous place in the long line of Presidents. In the course of his political career, which has been long and varied, and burdened with great responsibilities, as more serious charges as ever been laid

at his door than that his sympathies were too strongly enlisted in behalf of a particular class or party to be impartial. But no one ever questioned his sincerity or doubted that the course which he pursued in public affairs was prompted by the belief that the policies which he advocated would be beneficial to all classes and promote the national welfare."

"As President of the United States he had grown steadily in public estimation and added immensely to his previous reputation as a statesman. The nation had learned to rely confidently on the marked ability which he displayed during a critical period to direct all the complicated affairs of state, and upon the disposition which he had manifested to avoid entangling alliances and embarrassing controversies with foreign nations in so far as they could be avoided consistently with national honor. The loss of such a President, under any circumstances, would be a national misfortune, but it is